PTANDARD THEATRE—S—A Trip to Africa.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—Our Society.

STAR THEATRE—S—The Shaughraun.

THALLA—S—Prince Waldmeister.

THEATRE COMQUE—S—Templeton Opera Company.

WALLACK'S—S—Old Heads and Young Hearts. 6TH-AVENUE THRATEE—S—Lady Clancarty.
14TH-ST. THRATEE—S—Deuman Thompson.
72S and 730 BROADWAY—Old London Street.
23D-ST. TABERRACLE, near 6th-ave.—Christ Before Pilate.

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## Business Nonces.

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## New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Enforcing the closure; reporting progress on the Irish Crimes bill. —— Reported capture of Osman Digna, —— The Times returning to the charge === Reorganizing the Italian army, = Massing of troops on the Russian frontier. \_\_\_ Lord Hartington advises the Liberal-Unionists to form a party. \_\_\_\_ The Chinese currency question. = Ransoming a kidnapped

Domestic .- A schooner sunk by a collision on Lake Erie; the crew safe after a severe experience In an open boat. \_\_\_\_ The freshet in Maine, \_\_\_\_ A possible strike among the authracite miners in Pennsylvania: the coke workers dissatisfied. Races at Nashville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.; entries for the races in Washington. . Mr. Buckee's record. = Union of the Fitchburg and Troy and Boston railroads, = Interstate Commerce Commission in New-Orleans. ==== Preparations to receive Queen Kapiolani in Washington. A coal mine on fire at Wilkesbarre, Penn. William H. Barclay appointed pension agent at Pittsburg. — Railroad elections in Philadel-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- Ex-Judge Hilton presented Meissonier's "1807" to the Metropolitan Museum, = Further evidence about Nevins. = Liquor, etc., not to be sold or given away on Sunday. The charges against the Tax Commissioners lightly regarded by Mr. Lacombe. Verdict in the Rahway inquest. ==== Preparations for the Dog Show completed. = Death of ex-Alderman Twomey. - Dr. McGlynn's speech much discussed. ==== Dinner of the Brooklyn Citizens' League, === The Rev. Dr. W. F. Watkins = Gold value of the legal-tender silverdollar (412<sup>1</sup>2 grains)—43<sup>5</sup>6d. per ounce—72.89 cents. —— Stocks dull and drooping, closing quiet and steady.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Nearly stationary temperature and fair or partly cloudy weather, with chances of showers. Temprature

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per monh., the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The private view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday was prolific of agreeable surprises. A number of fine pictures were displayed which nobody knew had been given to the Museum at all. Among these are the "1807" from the Stewart collection, and Detaille's " Defence of Champigny," both presented by ex-Judge Henry Hilton. This is indeed a great year for the Museum.

The argument against special legislation as wielded by Governor Hill is a two-edged sword. It killed the High License bill, at which the Democrats smiled: but it has also slaughtered a number of minor measures, pet jobs of Democratic members from New-York, At this they do not smile, but swear and threaten. The spectacle gives the Republicans no particular pain, of course. They only wonder why the Governor has felt obliged to be consistent. It isn't like him and deceives no

The investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commisssoners in New-Orleans yesterday would evidently have been a good thing if only they had been made before the Interstate Commerce bill was was passed. The bulk of the evidence went to show that the business of certain Southern cities will be materially injured, perhaps ruined, if the long and short aul clause is enforced. Doubtless most of the other cities in the South, as well as in the North and West, can produce equally strong testimony, and then the predicament of the Comioners will be complete. Instead of enforcing the law, their task may possibly be to devise the best means of how not to do it.

The Assembly Committee's investigation of Brooklyn municipal affairs was continued yesterday; but no loophole of escape for Chief Nevins and the electric light companies was revealed. Nevins could not remember any better than on previous occasions about his financial transactions in 1884, and he had not found his return checks or deposit book. But the evidence of corruption continued to close in out him. Probably nothing that "Boss McLaughlin and his gang can do will save Nevins, unless they actually forbid the prosecuting authorities to take any steps against him. In that case the long-suffering citizens of Brooklyn might protest and make trouble. So on the whole it is likely that Nevins will be thrown over by the "Boss."

If the object of labor organizations is to prevent strikes and kindred difficulties, the way they are failing to accomplish this just now is

immediately. Granting that they are out only react to their own disadvantage.

The charge against the Tax Commissioners, of wilfully undervaluing the Vanderbilt estate, was never sustained by convincing evidence, and an opinion of the Corporation Counsel now declares that the accused officials only acted as they had a right to act. Indeed, if they had done otherwise, the city might possibly have been unable to collect any taxes from that estate. The whole trouble lies, not in the Tax Commissioners, but in the laws relating to the taxation of personal property. That they are by no means as even in their operation as they should be, every one understands. But just how can they be made perfect? If the association of taxpayers that accused the Commissioners has any suggestions to make which would insure reform, doubtless the Legislature would listen to them respectfully.

REPUBLICAN NAVAL POLICY. for remodelling the buildings are in course of of the American model so often that his reof founding an ordnance factory, and finally adjourned without enacting any legislation on this subject, the Secretary quietly went ahead there is no blemish more readily sympathized on his own responsibility and established the with than this same British obstinacy. Even works at the Washington Navy Yard. This is when carried to amusing extremes it is not what the Washington correspondents of the without a certain charm. Should it turn out Democratic newspapers are now saying. The that the Thistle has a centre-board, we should ordnance factory founded by him, they add, feel surprise only that the concession came so is one of the monuments of the present administration of the Navy.

It is true that the Secretary deserves ing for the conversion of the Navy Yard into adopted by him for carrying out the recommendations of the Gun Foundry Board are But the policy is not original with him and has only been taken up after protracted delay. In December, 1884, the Gun Foundry Board presented an exhaustive report on this subject, which was accepted as conclusive by military, naval and ordnance experts. That report was the outcome of the intelligent and publicspirited action of Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln, who, in anticipation of the favorable action of Congress upon it, prepared their departments for the establishment of gun foundyears Congress has appropriated money for the purpose of equipping the Washington Navy sion legislation is really needed, and that Secretary's discretion. He has waited two It is for the members of the organiza-years before taking any steps toward carrying tion, and not for THE TRIBUNE, to say whether out his predecessor's policy; and now his display of belated energy is proclaimed to be a great stroke of original genius-one of the the Navy Department!

Secretary Whitney may well sigh for deliverance from the swarm of over-zealous and superserviceable friends whose undiscriminating praise tends to make him an object of ridicule. Neither the policy of combining the contracts for gun steel and armor plate and thereby domesticating two great industries, nor the practical work of converting the Washington Navy Yard into a gun foundry has been an original one with him. The credit for both measures is mainly due to Secretary Chandler. erday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 55°; average, policy of the previous Republican Administration; and he has been very slow about it. The advertisements for the gun-forgings and armor plate might have been issued long before they were published; and the plans for the changes in the Navy Yard ought to have been prepared two years ago.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Which is right? Mr. George says to the workingmen, "You should have free land, and then you would be able to work less and get more for your work." Mr. Quinn says to the workingmen, "You should work fewer hours, and suffer fewer persons to work, and then there would be a greater demand for your labor, and you would get higher wages. Mr. Atkinson says, in his address before workingmen at Boston: "Produce more, and you will have more to divide. If you work fewer hours, and thus produce less of the things required for the satisfaction of human wants, there will be less to divide, and then, if a few of you should get more than you do now, they could get it only by robbing other working men now." It seems exceedingly important for public the benefit of the information thus and women who would get less than they do the workingmen and workingwomen of this country to settle this matter correctly. Which of these advisers is right?

Mr. George is clearly wrong. Land in this country is free already, to anybody who pleases to occupy it. It does not matter, as yet, that there is a prospect that the land will all become occupied within a certain number of years, more or less; the fact stands that be materially amended in committee: millions of acres of good soil, open to settle ment under existing laws, are free to anybody who pleases to occupy and cultivate. But the workingmen do not go on the land, first because they prefer other vocations, and especially because they prefer the life of cities and towns. They understand painting, housebuilding trades, and working in factories, mills and mines. They do not understand farming. They do not want the long hours and the constant toil of the farms. Free land is to them a gift which they do not want, and it or consent of Jones. requires all the ingenuity of the adroit advocate to make them believe that they would be helped in any way by that gift. If any of them do believe it, they are only misled. The prices of farm products have in recent years been so reduced by the rapid increase in number of farm workers and in acreage devoted to the production of wheat, cotton and other great staples, that the farmer finds but scanty return for his long labor.

Which is right, then, the man who says Produce more and you will have more to divide," or the man who says "Produce less, and demand a bigger share of the smaller product" There would seem to be little room for doubt about it. If a few workingmen get higher wages than before, the aggregate product of all labor remaining the same, the pecessary result is that what they gain others must lose. But if, by working fewer hours, truly remarkable. In many directions in this or doing less effective work, the workingmen orhood there is trouble in the trades. produce less than before, and at the same The great Cuban Cigar-makers' Union is on the time demand higher wages, the practical result of a strike; the cornice-makers are out; is that all must suffer. Even the few who slate and metal roofers in Brooklyn are in get higher wages will find the cost of things

ulated a demand to be made on their employers | wages increase. But meanwhile they take from | than otherwise. But any one who has watched the the great body of workers a larger share of a a week or two, and secure slightly higher diminished product, and so wrong the many in wages, will the strikers find themselves any order to help the few. The true way to uplift better off at the end of the season than if they and permanently benefit the working people. had kept steadily at work on their former pay? in this as in every other country, is to secure The delay and embarrassment they cause in for all the largest possible return for their their employers' business must eventually labor, fairly and equitably divided. That result is to be attained, not by cutting down as much as possible the hours of work or the quantity of things produced, but on the contrary, by making the hours of labor more productive in the supply of all human wants.

HAVE THEY COME TO IT AT LAST! It would not be at all surprising if Lieutenant Henn's theory of the reason why the owners. designer and builder of the Scotch champion. Thistle, have shrouded the yacht in such a cloud of mystery should prove to be correct. He believes the new boat has a centre-board : trates it only deep enough to give her the that her model combines the most approved and well-tested merits of the sloop and the cutter. This is an interesting idea, and we sconer or later the British yachtsman must with another "original stroke" of administra | done so long ago but for his proverbial bulltive policy. He is equipping the Washington headedness. His judgment has long since been Navy Yard as an ordnance factory. Designs convinced. He has found himself the victim preparation; a steam crane capable of handling sources of explanation are exhausted. He a 110-ton gun is projected; new ordnance knows that our model is better than his, and concede it!

If national character must be defective soon. Such a boat as Licutenant Henn suspeets the Scotchman to be will make a mighty fine race. It will have all the fun of novelty. credit for the plans and preparations now mak- It will put a fresh and absorbing element of interest in the contest. an ordnance factory. He is moving in the right | What with the public curiosity over moulded into life on the Clyde, the America's wise and meet with our hearty commendation. Cup races of 1887 promise to collipse even the brilliant battles between the Genesta and the Puritan. And if the Thistle only has a centreboard, New-York Bay will hardly contain water enough to float the people who will go out to

VETERANS AND PENSIONS.

Whitney entered the Navy Department; for two erans themselves are better competent than any other citizens to judge what if any pen-Yard as a gun foundry; and the prosecution of expressions of opinion from them will be the work has been dependent only upon the of important service in forming public opinion. they prefer to have no voice save that of their executive. But it is certain that, in a question of this nature, the statement of a commandermonuments of a business-like administration of in-chief or of the few members of an executive committee will have far less weight with public opinion than a body of statements from thousands of veterans throughout the country.

The reason is obvious. The question at issue is mainly one of fact; whether there is such a number of veterans who have through no fault of their own become unable to earn their own subsistence that the sacred duty of providing for them should be undertaken by the Nation, and not left to the liberality of comrades and friends. The veterans themselves know how this is, and their statements in large representing them, whose members are personally known to comparatively few readers or voters, would have infinitely less weight. The members of Grand Army Posts have reason as individuals to consider whether they should not aid the interests of comrades by uniting in expressions of opinion for public information. It is for them to decide. Organizations do not attempt to control their action as individual veterans. THE TRIBUNE has done its part when it offers them an opportunity to be heard if they desire.

That they do desire to be heard we are daily receiving abundant evidence. They know that THE TRIBUNE is not engaged in any clandestine effort to support a theory or verify a prediction. We are not making a back-stairs canvass, but have approached the veterans with a frank, direct, straightforward invitation to speak for themselves; and if it should seem worth while to members of the various Posts to send us unofficial but accurate reports of the sentiment prevailing among them we shall be glad to give the soldiers and the obtained.

IS THIS HILL'S GAME?

It is whispered in Albany among the more knowing of the politicians that Governor Hill, per the Hon, M. C. Murphy, will shortly introduce a bill abolishing the State Senate and vesting all the functions now exercised by that body in himself and Lieutenant-Governor Jones. The bill is understood to read as follows, although of course it may

An Act to simplify things. The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact

as follows:
Section 1. The legislative body known as the Senate of the State of New-York is hereby abolished, and any-thing in the Constitution standing in the way of this abolition movement is hereby repealed.

Section 2. All the powers and functions now by said Senate are hereby vested in David R Hill Governor, and in Edward F. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor,

and their political heirs and assigns for ever. Section 3. Hereafter all nominations of the Governor shall be subject to confirmation by and with the advice Section 4. It shall be the duty of Jones as some

as this act goes into effect to proceed to spread himself out so as to represent the thirty-two Senatorial districts into which the State is divided, and all acts which Jones heretofore may have mmitted under the impression that the Senate had no rights which he is bound to respect are hereby ratified and

Section 5. In case of the absence or inability of Jones. the Governor is authorized to confirm his own nomina

Section 6. In case Jones should decline for any reason to go into executive session and confirm the Governor's nominations said declination shall be construed as a for-feiture of his office and the Governor's Private Secretary shall become Lieutenant-Governor with the rank of Gov

heretofore sent to the Senate and at which the people are now laughing, knowing that such nominations were shams, not having been transmitted in good faith, are hereby declared to have been serious nominations. Section 8. The sum of \$100, or as much thereof as may

be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring a gavel for Jones in place of the one which he ashed in attempting to efface the Schate and to prove that a message ostensibly addressed to the Senate was

Section 8. This act shall take effect immediately. The more conservative members of the Democratic

the same altuation, and the coopers have form- they have to buy increase more than their party may regard this bill as rather revolutionary

that it is a bill which Hill would be likely to favor. Mr. Murphy did not introduce it last evening. Perhaps the Democratic members of the Legislature will hold a caucus on it and make it a party meas-

It is pretty generally understood that Colonel Lamont came over here from Washington on Sat urday simply to take a look at the Brooklyn Bridge, and that he met Governor Hill by accident. The report that a commission to purchase Mrs. Lamont some caramels was the sole cause of his journey is discredited in the well informed confectionery circles of the District of Columbia.

Only forty yachts have been entered in the Queen's jubilee yacht race. The Larchmont Yacht Club's oyster sloop race has more entries than

Coast lest reports of the Administration's surrenthat she sits lightly on the water and pene. der of exclusive jurisdiction over Behring Sea may be speedily confirmed. This would involve swing and the steady gait of the cutter; and a great loss of revenue and trade and the destruction of the Alaska seal fisheries. This apprehenently is bent upon adopting a thorough-going British policy for the fisheries of both oceans hope it is correct. Everybody knows that His idea of a consistent, uniform and logical administration of his Department is to have British Secretary Whitney is credited by his admirers give in to the centre-board. He would have interests favored all along the line from the Guif of St. Lawrence to St. Lawrence Island.

> Temperance reform will come in when the Democrats go out.

works are to be built; and many other im- all he strives now to do is to put off the day a day of rest, has succeeded in Boston, Washington duced had the effect of converting a narrative of ancient provements are contemplated. While the last of humiliating acknowledgment. The Briton and other cities, but it has been thwarted in New-Congress was irresolutely discussing the policy can stand being beaten, but how he hates to York by the refusal of Police Justice Murray to issue warrants. The barbers ought not to be Police Justices and to higher authority if neces-sary. A New-York Police Justice is not above the during a long period. It is this version upon which Mr. law, though some of them seem to think they are.

The Sun publishes an interesting talk with the Hon. Charles Stewart Voorhees, Democratic Delegate for Washington Territory in the last and in the present Congress. This vigorous leader of Democratic opinion on the Northern Pacific Coast arraigns the President for antagonizing the interests of his party in that section and for violating in several scandalous instances his favorite canon of political principle-public office is a public trust. direction and aiding in establishing an impor- General Paine's new and plucky venture He does not besitate to say that a tant work of National defence. The measures at yacht-building and that excited by the more personal Administration than Mr. Cleveland's mysterious stranger now being shaped and has never existed in this country. The nomination of Mr. Beecher's sen as Collector of the District of Puget Sound, and the subsequent appointment of the same young man, whose character had been called in question and whose rejection by the Squate was mevitable, as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, be considers most flagrant illustrations of the President's persee how well she can apply the American idea, sonal policy. Another act which denounces with equal vigor is the retention of a Republican official in the Territory on the strength THE TRIBUNE has been enabled to elicit in- of a letter from General Horatio C. King, Mr. Beechformation of great public interest by inviting er's political mentor in the last campaign, asserting expressions of opinion on temperance legisla- that the man's brother held a controlling interpartments for the establishment of gun found-ries. The policy was defined before Secretary farmers. It believes that the Union yet. Measuring Mr. Cieveland by his own lofty professions, Mr. Voorhees condemns ssues of fact notorious in the extreme Northwest for making public office a private trust. The worst of it is that Mr. Voorhees is only saying for the public ear what many a political associate is blurting out in private conversation.

The Assembly has properly and promptly pas the bill allowing bicycles in Central Park. Now let the measure quickly receive the approval of the Senate and the Governor, so that the pleasant weather which is at hand may be a delight and not a source of irritation to the amiable wheelman.

PERSONAL

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is stendily regaining health and the cataract has stopped its progress.

The death of Mrs. Isaac Osterhout, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., places that town in possession of a public library fund of nearly \$400,000. The Duke of Devonshire, now in his eightieth year, enjoys robust health and thinks nothing of walking a mile and a half to church and home again every Sunday.

General S. B. Buckner promised his bride a few

covery are incalculable. That which Robinson, 8mith & Thompson have so splendidly begun their American brethren should continue in a thorough and American breturen should continue in a thorough am-systematic way. The Syrian Protestant College is already the ample foundation for such a school, and a pairry \$100,000 would raise the idea into practical existence. Let Christians who love God's Word and wish to see still further light shine from its pages establish this needed institution."

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city, will on Thursday evening deliver an address at the anniversary of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia. For some time there have been rumors of a revo lutionary conspiracy widespread among the aristocracy of Russia, having for its object the removal of Cza Alexander III. and the crowning in his stead of the eldest son of Alexander II by his morganatic wife, the Princess Dolgorouki. Failing in that, the efforts would be centred on putting the young Dolgorouki in succession to the Czar instead of the present Czarein succession to the Czar instead of the present Czarevitch, the last named prince being both an invalid
and a imbecile. Young Dolgorouki is a lad of
splendid character and attainments, who would at
once give Russia a liberal constitutional government.
In the eyes of the people there is little or no blemish
on his parentage. The Dolgorouki family is one of
the oldest and noblest in Russia, its members having been great princes before the Romanoffs were
heard of. The present Czar is a Holstein-Gottorp,
far more German than Russian.

A VICIOUS SORT OF QUESTION.

From The Albany Journal.

The prohibition vote, thrown away as it was in the State of New-York, made Mr. Cleveland President of the United States. President Cleveland not long ago appointed a saloon-keeper named McCoy postmaster at Haverhill, Ohio. This saloon-keeper, with his three brothers, on Thursday last shot to death on the public street Dr. Northup, a Prohibitionist, for trying to close the saloons of Haverhill. Who is primarily responsible for this horrible crime, President Cleveland, his saloon-keeping postmaster, or the Prohibitionists who made Mr. Cleveland President!

ONE MUGWUMP OPINION THAT'S AS SOUND AS A DOLLAR.

From The Boston Herald.

There is but one real issue before the country to-day be enough to make parties upon, and that is the question of the tariff. All the rest is tradition and prejudice.

MR. DEFEW AND THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. DEPEW AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

Chauncey M. Depew would undoubtedly make a strong
canvass if he should get the Republican nomination for
the Presidency. In fact there are the best of reasons for
believing that he would carry New-York by a safe majority
against any candidate that the Democrats could select.
He is one of the two or three conspicuous men in the Republican party who could be relied on to beat Cleveland
in that State, and thus carry the election. PROCTOR AMONG THE PROPHETS.

PROCTOR AMONG THE PROPHETS.

From The Allanta Constitution.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, who knows a great deal, pretends to know that we are in danger of a coal oil famine. He says the supply is rapidly being exhausted in this country and that we will, before long, be importing petroleum. As Professor Proctor's predictions usually refer to events which are going to happen several million years hence, this declaration will not have any decided affect on the oil market. HOW MANSFIELD WILL PLAY JEKYLL-HYDE.

HOW MANSFIELD WILL PLAY JEKYLL—HYDE.

Boston Letter to The Providence Journal.

The dramatic event for which we are waiting, however, is the production by Richard Mansfield of T. R. Sullivan's dramatization of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Mr. stevenson, by the way, says the first of these names is to be pronunced Jekyll, a rendering quite in accordance with the approved English fashion of always pronouncing a proper name the way that nobody could have expected from seeing it spelled. Mr. Sullivan, who is a clever and experience dramatist, has done a very clever piece of work in anne the way that nobody could have expected from secing it spelled. Mr. Sullivan, who is a clever and experienced dramatist, has done a very clever piece of work in this play. By introducing a girl to whom Dr. Jekyll is betrothed and whose father is the gentleman wantonly killed by Mr. Hyde in a fit of murderous madness, he lutroduces the clement of love, which is wholly wanting in the novel and which adds immeasurably to the dramatic linterest of the work.

The transformations from Mr. Hyde into Dr. Jekyll, and in the last act from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde, take place in full view of the audience, a fact which shows what a task Mr. Mansfield has undertaken. I think I am not indiscret in saying that as Mr. Sullivan first wrote the piece it was eleverly managed to have the latter metamorphosis—of course the more difficult of the two—take place behind a curtain. The actor, however, felt himself equal to dispensing with this device and the scene was in this particular rewritten according to his wish.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

LAWRENCE BARRETT AS RIENZL

LAWRENCE BARRETT AS RIENZ.

On December 13, last year, Mr. Barrett, at Albaugh's
Theatre in Washington, effected a revival of Miss
Mitford's tragedy of "Rienzi," and for the first time in
his life enacted the Last of the Roman Tribunes. On
January 10, this year, he played this part in Brooklyn,
and his embodiment of it was then discussed in this
column. For upward of four months Mr. Barrett has
been playing Rienzi, and his impassioned and impetuous presentment of this ideal patriot, everywhere received with favor, has at length become established as a perma-nent feature of his repertory. Last night, at Niblo's Garden, he acted this part for the first time in New-York, and the representation was welcomed with enthusiasm by a great multitude of people. The play is spectacle it was treated on this occasion. The scene is Rome, in the fourteenth century. The action begins amid the pictures que ruins of an ancient and crumbling tem-ple, and thereafter passes in palace halls, in the Capitol, in Roman streets, and in the gloomy and gorgeous spaces of a great cathedral. All the scenes are magniexpedient of presenting as action a passage which, in her play, the author has presented as description—the passage, namely, in Act IV., showing Rienzl's exaction from the nobles of an oath of allegiance to the State. It makes not only a superb picture but a thrilling and impressive exposition of movement, and herein it teaches the old but always salutary lesson that the instinct of drama is far more important to the stage and to the needs of a theatrical audience than any faculty or ex-cellence of literature. Another gorgeous blending of picture and movement is accomplished with the scene of the interrupted banquet, in which Rienzi exposes and

The plays of Miss Mitford are more remarkable for the ability, but, viewed as exalted transcripts of life, they The effort of the barbers to close barber shops on Sundays, in order that the employes may flave her Gibbon and her De Sade, and the work that she profacts into a series of luminous pictures, artificial dia-logues, and sonorous harangues. The work had to be adapted to the stage before it could be acted. The elder issue warrants. The barbers ought not to be discouraged, but they should go before other wallack—who, probably, never had his equal as the wallack—who, probably, never had his equal as the wallack—who, probably, never had his equal as the discouraged, but they should go before other second acts are merged into one. The third act is made to terminate with Rienzi's pardon of

second acts are merged into one. The third act is made to terminate with Rienzi's pardon of Orsini—a deed exactly in contravention of his nature and totally opposed to the author's conception of him, but, in a dramatic sense, more directly effective than his cold insistence upon the rigid and inexorable course of justice. The fourth act is made dramatic by the introduction of the cathedral scene, as above explained. The fifth act required but little alteration. It simply shows the final fait of a ruler who has become unpopular in a turbulept and bloodthirsty age. There is not much to be derived from the trazedy as mental profit. It seems chiefly to teach that Rome in the four-teenth century was a most nuwholesome place of residence for a man who desired to exemplify, embody and enforce the idea of a popular form of government. It is full of pomp and display and of the bustle of a stormy career, but this is about all it signifies.

From the prospect of such a character as Othello, or Macbeth, or Caesius, or Richard the observer carries away the impression of a distinct, positive, compact and coherent identity. The impression left by Rienzi is that of vagueness. At first he is an enthusiast in the cause of liberty, and it is understood that, like Lucius Junius Birutus, he has assumed a certain hilarious fronzy as a mask for the insurgent design of patriotic revoit. But when his cause is at length triumplant, and he becomes the puis-sant Tribune of the people, it seems to be implied that he becomes also a tyrant. No tyranical act of his, indeed, is either shown or mentioned. The business that chiefly occupies him in the piece is the business of marrying his beautiful daughter to a fine young nobleman whom she loves and by whom she is beloved. This, certainly, is very harmless. Yet in some strange way the impression is sought to be disseminated that Rienzi has disappointed popular expectation. Half of the play is devoted to building him up and the other half to pulling him down; and he himself makes many long and e

him down; and he himself makes many long and eloquent speeches while these two operations are in progress.

Mr. Barrett's embodiment of him is touched with a kind of linsanity, and apparently the ideal that the actor seeks to impress is that of a commanding and imaginative intellect, crared by sudden affluence and magnificence of power. Miss Mittord's Reast might be described as a diffuse orator and an unfortunate demazogue. Mr. Barrett's Reast may be defined as a visionary patriot, maddened by his own success. The general presence of the actor, in this assumption, is essentially noble. Such an imperial type of man as he exhibits is seldom seen upon the stare, and still more seldom seen in actual life. His cloquence is remarkably fluent, various, cumulative and beautiful. No actor of our time is so good an orator, in the exact and technical sense of the word, as Lawrence Barrett. His patriotic spirit is impetuous to the degree of inspiration upon his auditors. He sustains the character at a steady elevation of majesty, and the resources of his fervor seemed inexhaustible. The most significant moment of the performance, perhaps, was that moment of prophetic franzy when the enthusiast seemed to dilate with the vision of impending grandeur for his daughter and his house. It was a most extraordinary embodiment of that mental exaltation which results from the fanaticism of virtue, and which derives its nourishment from a conviction of personal glory mistaken for the approval of conscience and of Heaven. Thinking upon the grand attitudes, the splendid demeanor, the lofty, resounding and sustained cloquence, and the final tremendous burst of passion—instantly controlled—with which Mr. Barrett presented Rieuxi, throughout the whole of the cathedral scene, even the coldest judgment would likeline to rank this royal figure with the few most majestic shapes that have graced the stage in our time. The strail upon the actor must have been very great: he bore it with a superb spirit.

General S. B. Buckner promised his bride a few years ago that she should be the wife of the Governor of Kentucky. In the direction of falfilling that promise he expects to be nominated for that office by the Democratic State Convention which meets to day.

Concerning a school of archaeology at Beirut, Syria, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby says: "A School of Biblical Archaeology and Philology in Beirut is one of the most important desiderata in Biblical study. There, almost on the soil of the Holy Land, in an Oriental centre, the advantages both of study and discovery are incalculable. That which Robinson, Smith & Thompson have so splendidly begun their American brethren should continue in a thorough and

THE GYPSY BARON.

The Conried Opera Company, an organization which nade an exceedingly favorable impression early in the season when it brought forward Strauss' " Gypsy Baron " at the Grand Opera House, began a spring season at Harrigan's Park Theatre last night. The operetta given was given Strauss' romantic work and it was sung in a spirited and excellene manner. The company is headed spirited and excellene manner. The company is headed by Miss Laura Bellini, who last night aroused a good deal of enthusiasm, some of it deserved with her singing of the beautiful Csardas in the first act. The concerted piece which Strauss constructs out of this characteristic bit of Hungarian music is one of the most Ingenius and striking in the whole literature of operetta, and if the second and third acts were as good as the first it would be difficult to match "The Gypsy Baron."

LYCEUM THEATRE. "The Highest Bidder" will be produced at this house to-night, with a cast that includes Mr. E. H. Sothern, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. J. W. Piggott, Mr. R. Buckstone, Miss Belle Archer and others, and with three sets of scenery, one of which is exceptionally handsome. The scenery, one of which is exceptionally handsome. The public has been apprised that this piece is written in the well-known style of Maddison Morton. This is an error. The well-known style of Maddison Morton is a farce style. The present play, furthermore, was entirely rewritten after it came into the possession of the late Mr. Sothern, and it has, we are told, recently been edited by Mr. Belasco.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. A reproduction of " fhe School for Scandal" will be accomplished at Wallack's Theatre next Thursday even ing, and with this presentment of old comedy the regular dramatic season at this house will be closed, on Saturday, May 7. On Thursday afternoon an extra performance will be given at Wallack's for the purpose of introducing a new play entitled "Deacon Brodle," written by R. L. Stevenson. On May 16 Mr. Wallack begins a supple mentary season, of two weeks, at Daly's Theatre, reproducing "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

THEATRE COMIQUE AT HARLEM. The Templeton Opera Company appeared last night at Mr. Josh Hart's Theatre Comique in Harlem. It will give performances every night and on Wednesday and Satur-

performances every night and on welnesday and Safur-day afternoons. Mr. De Mille's queer melodramatic play of "The Main Line" will be presented here next alonday night, May 9. Mr. Josh Hart, the manager, is to have a benefit on May 6, next Friday. He will pre-sent strong attractions, and he deserves well of the in-habitants of Harlem for his energetic labors to maintain a good theatre in that place. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The position of organist and choirmaster of Calvary Church, which Mr. Mosenthal resigned because he was

unwilling to undertake to give music with a surpliced choir in the absence of an adequate system for the musical education of boys, will be filled by Arthur Edmonds Crook, a native of Bristel, England, who for five years has been organist at St. Paul's Church, Baltimora. Mr. Crook is thirty-eight years old and holds the degree of Bach-elor of Music from Cambridge University. "Erminie" is to be heard this week at the Lee Aven

Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Miss Fanny Davenport appears there on May 9, and will close her season on May 16. Miss Lotta has bought a new play written by Me

David Belasco and Clay Greene, entitled "Pawn Ticket 210," and it is made known that she intends to open her season with this piece, next September, in Chicago. The satirical comedy of "Our Society," adapted from

the French by Mr. Clinton Stuart, was again set before this public last night at the Madison Square Theatre. Mr. Dixey came back to the Bijou Theatre last night and played Adonis in the well-known burlesque. He was received with laughter and applause by a numerous andience.

Mr. Dixey appeared as Adonis in his entertainment of that name and exhibited his old time agility in front of an immense "Welcome" in letters formed of gasjets. He was constantly applanded. The piece has undergone no change since it was last seen here. FAMOUS " 1807."

MR. STEWART'S \$60,000 PAINTING BECOMES THE

THE MUSEUM'S LATEST GIFT

JUDGE HILTON PRESENTS MEISSONIEMS

MR. STEWART'S \$60,000 PAINTING BECOMES THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

A surprise awaits the friends of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at the annual reception to-day, for they will see Meissonier's noted "1807" hanging in the gallery of the museum among the pictures recently given by Mr. Seney. This famous painting is now the property of the museum, having been given to it by ex-Indeg Hilton, who purchased it at the Stewart sale for \$66,000.

Mr. Stewart baid Meissonier, who painted it for him. Mr. Stewart paid Meissonier, who painted it for him, 300,000 fr. for this work. With the Meissonier Mr. Hilton also presented "The Defence of Champigny," by Edouard Detaille, one of the best examples of that artist. It is a painting about the same also artist. It is a painting about the same size as the "1807," and its value is said to be not less that \$20,000. Mr. Hilton in presenting this picture wrote as follows:

New York, Apil 10, 1837.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President Metropolitan

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Freedom Sicroposition
Museum of Art.

My DEAR Sim: I take much pleasure in placing at your disposition, as gifts to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, two pictures. "Friedland, 1807," by Metasonier, and "The Defence of Champigny," by Detaille, The lirst of these belonged to the collection of my friend, the late A. T. Stewart, and was purchased by me at the sale of that collection, with the intention of giving it to your institution in his memory, to the end that it might permanently belong to and be enjoyed by the public. "The Defence of Champigny"—regarded by Detaille as his masterplece—I hope you will agree with me in thinking worthy to be a companion to "1807," Very truly yours,

Mr. Johnston replied:

MAY 2, 1887.

The Hon, Henry Hillon.

Dran Sir: It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Motropolitan Museum of Art to acknowledge your munificent gift of Melssonier's 'Friedland, 1807,' and Detailies' 'Defence of Champigny,' the former in memory of your friend, the late A. T. Stewart. This gift is very gratifying to me, not only because of the great merit of these masterpleces of modern art, but as another proof of the public spirit of our citizens, which has done so much this winter to make the maseum worthy of the metropolis of our country. Yours truly,

truly,

In addition to Mr. Hilton's gift, Horace Russell, his son-in-law, presents to the museum Carl Von Piloty's "Thusnelda at the Triumphal Entry of Germanicus into Rome." Mr. Russell purchased this at the Stewart sale

Rome." Mr. Russell purchased this at the Stewart sale for \$3,900. It was painted for Mr. Stewart and he paid \$8,000 for it. A larger copy was made subsequently for the Emperor William.

The arrangement of the pictures places at the north end of the second west gallery "The Horse Fair" of Resa Bonheur, given by Cornelius Vanderbilt to the museum.

Mr. Stewart paid \$40,900 for "The Horse Fair," and it was benefit by Mr. Vanderbilt for \$53,000. As a companion bought by Mr. Vanderbilt for \$53,000. As a companion

Benheur, given by Cornelius Vanderbilt to the museum. Mr. Stewart paid \$40,000 for The Horse Fair," and it was bought by Mr. Vanderbilt for \$53,000. As a companion to "The Horse Fair" at the south end of the gallery is the fine painting of Vacalay Brozik, "Columbas at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabelle," which was purchased by Morris K. Jesup for \$20,000 and presented to the museum last year. In the middle of the gallery on the west side hangs "Friedland, 1807," and directly opposite it on the east side is Detaille's "Champign," The Detaille has been little seen and it occupies an excellent position. Among the pictures presented by Mr. Seney on view in this gallery are Carl Marr's "Gossiga," "Evening," by Charles H. Davis; "Expectation" and "The Bashful Suitor," by Josef Israels; "The Ideal Head of a Boy," by George Fuller, and "She Was a Witch," by the same artist; George Inness's "Evening," and "Autumn," by Anton Mauve; "Boutmen at Harcelona," by V. Baikeras, and "A Cosey Corner," by Francis D. Millet. In this gallery are also "The Vintage," from the Paris Salon of 1884, by Leon Augustin Lhermitte: "Resignation," by Ferdinand Schauss, presented to the maseum by William Schaus; "The Brizand," by Edward Hamilton May, presented by several gentlemen; and the "Glass Blowers," by Charles F. Uirleh, which received the prize of the American Art Association in 1886 and is on exhibition in themuseum for the first time.

The first west gallery has Henry Levolle's "Organ Rehearsal" hanging in the centre on the west-side and opposite it "The Balloon," by Jules Dupré, both gifts of Mr. Seney, The remainder of Mr. Seney's pictures in this gallery are "Spring," by Bolton Jones; "Nydia," by George Fuller; "Moonrise in Venice," by & Colman; "The Old Man's Garden," by Adrien, Louis Demont; Carl Marr's "The Mystery of Life," View in County Kerry," by A. H. Wyant. The Piloty, Mr. Russell's gift, is placed at the north end of the gallery, on the east side is "On the Old Sod," by William McGrath, presented by Pr. Walter L. Carr, a

SOME THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The sale of seats for "The Highest Bidder," which is to be brought forward to night at the Lyceum Theatre, is large enough to denote that much interest is taken in the performance by the public. As is generally known, the play is one which was written for the late E. H. Sothern by Maddison Morton, one of the most prolific of English comedy writers. The part which was to be played by Mr. Sothern is now to be assumed by his elever young son, and those who have seen the rehearsals consider that the young man will score a success in the constant. that the young man will score a success in his part. It is that of a manly, right-feeling young fellow who is the son of an auctioneer and who is asked by an old friend of his father's, a broken-down country gentleman, to sell he ancestral acres. The scene of the sale is one of the most effective in the play. A peppery but sound-hearted old man is played by Mr. LeMoyne, while Mr. Piggott assumes the character of the ruined aristocrat. To the part of the heroine Miss Belle Archer brings a handsome face, and several other more or less well-known people are in the cast. Mr. Frohman, who intends this production to be a sort of preliminary to his first season in management as the head of a stock company, has taken particular pains with the mounting of the piece, and the stage management has been entrusted to Davi d Belasco Henry E. Abbey was somewhat indignant yesterday when he read the dispatch published in The Tribune re

when he read the dispatch published in The Tribune referring to the dissatisfaction felt by Washingtonians in regard to the ticket speculators and the Patti season. It. think," said he, "that it is too much the fashion for people, if when they get to a box-office they cannot get seats in the front row, to complain that everything has been put into the hands of the speculators. In the present instance I can deny absolately that the speculators were favored unduly in any respect. The entire box-office plan was at the service of the public, and if was a case of first come first served. I do not think that there are any regular speculators in Washington anyway; so there was no one for us to come to any arrangement with. As to our alleged breach of faith in not giving "Carmen" or putting Scalchi and Novara in the cast, I can only say that when we made our amouncements Madame Patt thought she would sing. "Carmen." Subsequently she decided not to play it again this season. Scaleni and Novara were announced as every other member of the company was, but of course could not appear when there was nothing for them to sing. Finally, the anonymous San Franciscoan, who says the box-office in his city was only open an hour, is in error. The box-office there was open from S o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening." No definite conclusion in the Wallack-Abbey negotiations has yet been reached. Mr. Abbey returned to this city on Sunday and will probably remain here until he sails for Europe with Madame Patti on May 14. Before that time the question of his assuming an interest in may be said, however, that the chances are that within a few days the negotiations will be "off" for good—a result which has all along been regarded by those competent to judge as probable in the inst place and of benedit to all concerned in the second.

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TRANSFER. ferring to the dissatisfaction felt by Washingtonians in

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TRANSFER. THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TRANSFER.

The syndicate of wealthy men in this city who propose to erect a splendid amusement and exhibition structure on the present site of the Madison Square Garien is awaiting the action of the Legislature before it can receive the formal transfer of the property. A bill incorperating the company has passed the Assembly and it was expected yesterday that it would be reported last night from the committee in the Senate. Should the act receive the Governor's approval the transfer of property will be made. An extension of time for the transfer has been secured.

ADMIRING THE NEW EQUITABLE BUILDING. The beautiful and striking new arcade and vesti-bule of the Equitable Building were visited yesterday by a constant throng of business men. The St. Baum marbles and the Algerian and Mexican onyx finishings by a constant throng of business men. The St. Baum marbles and the Algerian and Mexican onyx finishings were greatly admired. A well-known architect said that there was not another building entrance in this country equal to this one, and probably only one in Europe. The large messic at the cast end of the arcade is a striking part of the rich ornamentation. The sunlight falling upon the coored glass roof produced a deli htful effect. The oaken doors at the entrance are of oak which has lain in an English storehouse for sixty years. General W. T. Sherman was one of the visitors to the building.

Among the corporations, firms and individuals just moved or moving into the building are Lauterbach & Hoadley, the Underground Construction Company, the Metropolitan Transit Company. C. W. Moulton and Alexander & Green.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE COLORED PEOPLE. A: historical paper on the old First Baptist Church of Boston was read at the Baptist Ministers' Conferof Boston was read at the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday by Dr. Smith. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts gave an account of his recent trip through the South and the progress of the colored people. He said that fully 300 educated young colored men and women were ready to devote themselves to mission work in Africa, if there were means to send them. Dr. Fletcher, the secretary, stated that a letter from Charleston announced that \$4.047 had been contributed by the churches of the conference to the Charleston Relief Fund.

SPRING FLOWERS IN THE PARK. The flower beds in the city parks are glowing with Woolson, the superintendent of gardens, laid out a fullip bed on the laws west of the Court House in City Hall Park that called forth much admiration from people passing in Broadway. The background was of crimson tulips just bursting into bloom, with a crescent of golden buds in the centre and a star of white tulips at the opening in the crescent. olets and other spring flowers.